The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific Society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXIX April 2, 1951 NUMBER 24

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MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

THIS ARAB FOREMAN RECOVERS GOLD LEFT BEHIND BY MINERS IN BIBLE TIMES

His crew uses American machinery to sift the precious metal from the tailings of abandoned mines. He operates at Mahd Dhahab (Cradle of Gold) on the road between Mecca and Medina, Saudi Arabia's leading shrine cities (Bulletin No. 2).

Bulletin No. 1, April 2, 1951

Trieste--Still a Center of Tension

TRIESTE, one of Europe's perennial trouble spots, once more is a center of international tension. The Soviet Union raised the Trieste question at a recent Paris conference of foreign ministers, and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia warned that serious trouble could break out at any time over the neutral port at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

Trieste is a problem because it is populated almost entirely by Italians, yet as a port it serves an area almost entirely non-Italian. Its normal hinterland includes north Yugoslavia and landlocked Austria and Hungary. The city stands on the line where Italian peoples merge with Slavs. It belonged to Italy between World Wars I and II.

British-American Zone Includes City Itself

A temporary settlement was made in September, 1947, when the Free Territory of Trieste came into being as a ward of the United Nations. The territory has an area of 285 square miles—more than one-fourth the size of Rhode Island. The United Nations has never agreed on a governor; so the territory continues to be ruled by the occupying powers which pushed out the Germans in 1945.

These powers are Yugoslavia on one hand and the Allies Britain and America on the other. Yugoslavia governs 199 square miles of the small territory. The Allies control only 86 square miles, but their zone includes the city itself; therefore it is much more important. Its population is 310,000.

Trieste is an ancient city, but it attained its first international importance when, before World War I, the Austro-Hungarian rulers made it an outlet for the trade of their entire empire. In fact, Trieste was the only sizable port in their realm which included much of southeast Europe and the Danube basin. Besides trade, the city built up a thriving insurance business and expanded shipbuilding.

While Italy held Trieste its value as a port declined. Italy already had many good ports—including Venice (Venezia), just across the head of the Adriatic—and the interior lands tended to use other outlets. Italy increased the shipbuilding and insurance businesses, however, and established other industries.

Italy Helped Rehabilitation

While Germany held Trieste (the last two years of World War II), the city was severely damaged. The Allied Military Government thus took over a war-torn city cut off from its historical trading zone and with its normal economic life paralyzed. A similar situation would be that of governing New Orleans if all the Mississippi valley belonged to foreign countries and if most New Orleans citizens were of Mexican blood and wanted to be part of Mexico.

The AMG began working almost immediately with Italy to rehabilitate the city. Italy assumed expenses which Trieste by itself could not

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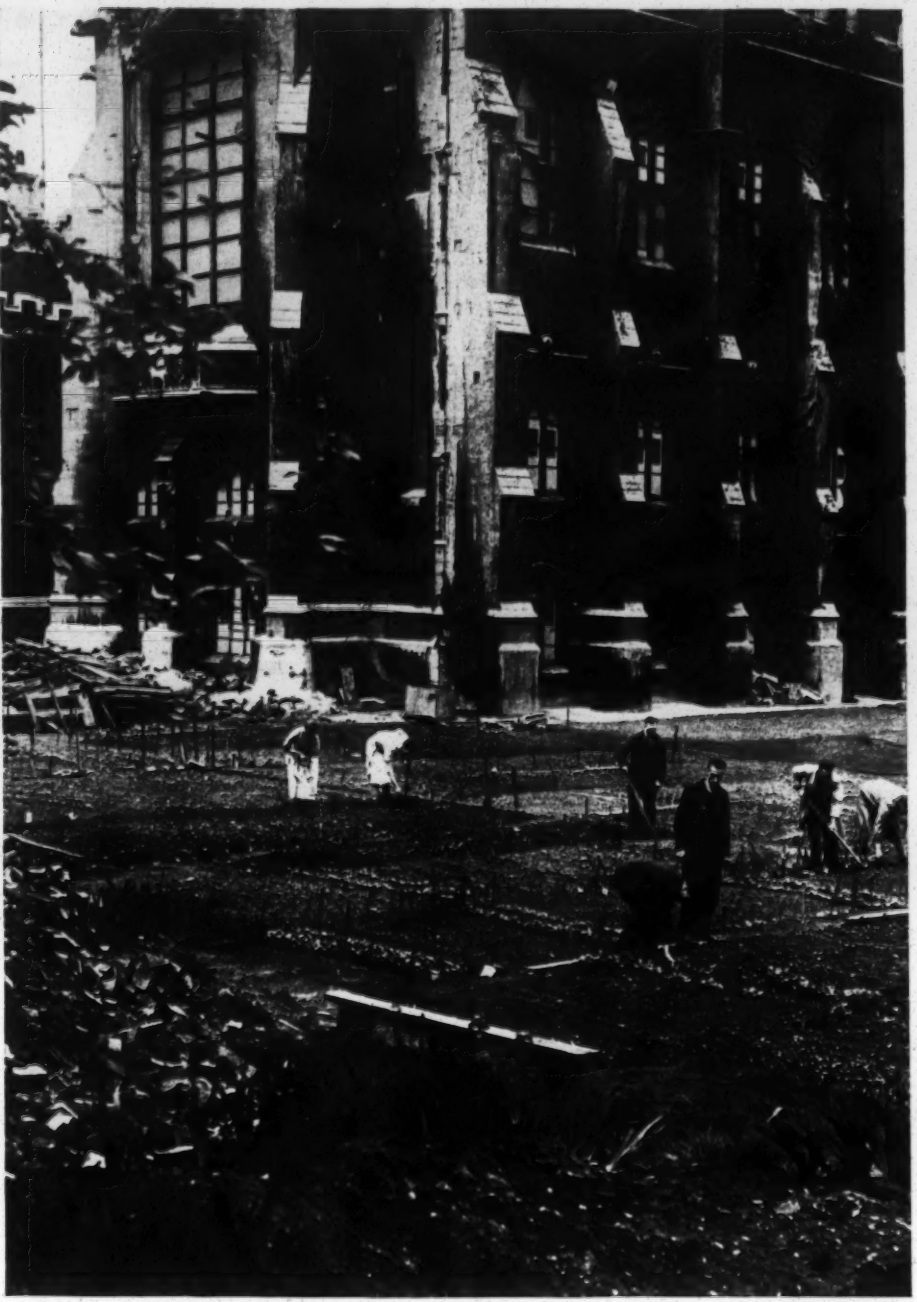

BRITISH COMBINE

IN A SECLUDED COURTYARD OF LONDON'S TEMPLE, VICTORY GARDENERS WEED VEGETABLES

During World War II, other gardens (Bulletin No. 5) were tilled in London's parks and in the round craters left by exploding bombs. The Temple of London, despite its churchly name, is devoted to the law. Students and practitioners live and study in the venerable buildings.

Repair Men Elbow Pilgrims at Medina Mosque

THE number-two shrine of Islam, the Great Mosque at Medina in Saudi Arabia, is due for a mid-century face-lifting. Stone masons and carpenters soon will be elbowing pilgrims at this holy place outranked only by Mecca in the eyes of the Moslem world.

Repair crews have been a hazard at the mosque over the past decade and a half. From 1935 to 1939, worshipers reaching this sun-baked town where Mohammed preached, died, and was buried, watched artisans laying new marble floors. They saw workmen restoring the minarets and columns whose crumbling condition threatened the whole structure.

Mosque Dominates City

Some 200 columns support the Haram, as the Medina Mosque of the Prophet is known to Moslems. A score or more have deteriorated since the previous repairs, necessitating the present reconstruction program.

Known for its beauty and simplicity, the Medina mosque is widely regarded as Saudi Arabia's outstanding architectural gem. It dominates the drab and squalid city on the rocky edge of the desert plateau 110 miles inland east of the Red Sea and 220 air miles north of Mecca.

The Kaaba at Mecca marks the birthplace of Mohammed, the Prophet and founder of Mohammedanism. It is the foremost Moslem shrine (illustration, next page). All Arabs face in its direction to pray, and to it all believers who possibly can must make at least one pilgrimage during their lifetime. The Mosque of Medina is older, however, having been first built by the Prophet in 622, the Year One of the Moslem World. That was the year of Mohammed's hegira (flight) from Mecca, where his teachings were not accepted, to friendly Medina.

Mohammed went by camel over the desert road (illustration, cover) connecting the two cities. According to tradition, when he reached the region of Yathrib's oasis, he loosed his camel to wander unguided until it stopped and knelt. There the mosque was built. Disciples renamed the place Madinat-al-Nabi (City of the Prophet), now varied to Medina.

Rebuilt Several Times

The Prophet returned to Mecca as master and extended his power to all the Arabian peninsula. After his death his followers spread his creed west to Morocco and east to Java. There are now 250,000,000 Moslems.

The original house of worship at Medina has been rebuilt several times. No existing relics of previous structures bear proof of use earlier than 1306. The present Great Mosque is actually newer than the White House in Washington. It replaces an earlier mosque which was destroyed by fire only a century ago.

Though somewhat crowded by other buildings on its south side, the mosque stands out gracefully from most angles of approach. Its minarets are shapely, its dome a restful dull green. Dominant construction material is a locally quarried crystalline rock of pinkish hue, with occasional elaborate inlay and faïence decoration.

Pilgrim trade is easily the chief business of Mecca, Medina, and Jidda,

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meet. The governments of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States jointly declared that the Free Territory of Trieste should be returned to Italy.

At the same time Trieste became a recipient of ECA aid. On a per-capita basis, the Free Territory has received more Marshall Plan money than any participating country. The results have become obvious, with the city's three reconstructed port areas now handling more tonnage than ever before in history.

Trieste and its industrial suburbs follow the shore line for miles. The residential sections rise in terraces on the hills surrounding the harbor and downtown areas. The Carso, a desolate area of limestone outcroppings, begins at Trieste's back door and extends into Yugoslavia. From high mountains beyond comes the *bora*, a cold north wind which causes squalls in the north Adriatic and endangers Trieste's shipping.

NOTE: Trieste is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Europe and the Near East. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For additional information, see "Mickey Mouse Lends Comic Relief in Trieste," in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS for April 12, 1948.

B. ANTHONY STEWART

TRIESTE, WITH ITS THREE HARBORS, NOW HANDLES MORE TRAFFIC THAN EVER BEFORE

This is part of the old port, at the center of the city. Many large ships unload cargo at the new port to the south. Trieste's deepwater harbors at the head of the Adriatic are the natural outlets for much of the trade from central Europe and the Danube basin.

Bulletin No. 3, April 2, 1951

Washington's Georgetown Is 200 Years Old

CITIZENS of Georgetown on the Potomac will be sprucing up their quaint walled gardens and baking extra cakes for the many visitors they expect this season. The historic community of picturesque old brick houses in the nation's capital celebrates its 200th birthday this year.

The popular annual tours of old homes will arouse more than usual interest. Georgetown merchants plan a three-day fair, reviving a colonial custom. Distinguished residents have contributed material for a booklet to mark Georgetown's bicentenary.

Legally Part of Washington

The Town of George, which stands at the head of Potomac tidewater, was a busy river port when the city of Washington was not even a plan, much less a blueprint. Now Georgetown is like an island surrounded by the federal capital—the "city of magnificent distances."

The port of Georgetown was authorized by the Maryland Provincial Assembly in 1751. It has kept its distinctive personality for 200 years, although for the past 80 years it has been legally part of Washington.

In the 1620's colonists from Jamestown, Virginia, visited the Indian village of Tohoga, near the Georgetown site. As early as 1665—nearly 300 years ago—some of them settled at the mouth of Rock Creek, which at that time widened into a broad bay.

Figured from the date of the charter, it may be argued that, officially, Georgetown is only 162 years old. It was not actually incorporated until 1789, the year George Washington became the nation's first president. Or, if you please, there isn't any Georgetown because Congress, in 1871, by legislative act "absorbed" Georgetown into the District of Columbia, and in 1895 decreed that ". . . the city of Georgetown shall no longer be known by name and title in law . . . but shall be part of the city of Washington, the Federal Capital." Present-day Georgetown residents ignore such quibbling: Their community *is* 200 years old.

Tobacco Served as Money

Looking back to 1751, the business hub of the Potomac-side settlement west of Rock Creek was George Gordon's tobacco warehouse. Known as Inspection House, it was an official tobacco-inspection station for Maryland in that day when tobacco was the big crop of the region for overseas shipment and served as the medium of exchange in place of money.

There seven commissioners assigned by the assembly to carry out plans for the Town of George met on September 28, 1751. They marked off 60 acres of the lands of George Beall and George Gordon. They ordered the survey creating 80 lots for sale to persons who would build on them. The town was named after George II, British king at the time.

In October, 1800, the United States government moved to the federal city, which had been planned largely in Georgetown's inns. The parent town then had 3,000 residents. As a port, by 1810, Georgetown rivaled Baltimore and near-by Alexandria.

Congressmen and diplomats preferred to live in Georgetown. It was

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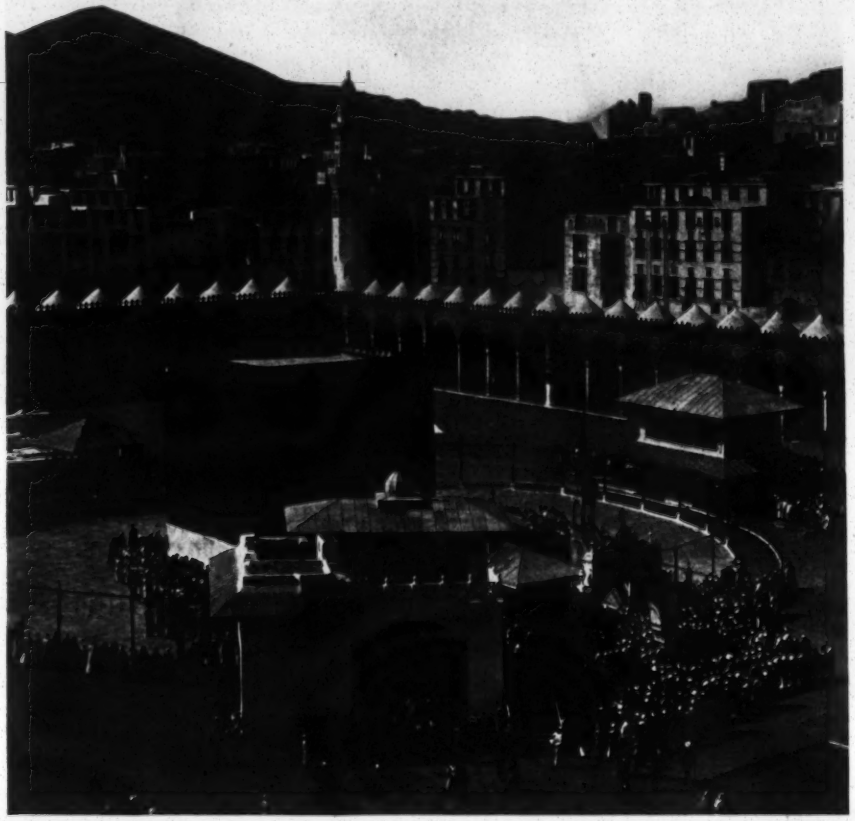
the Red Sea port by way of which nine-tenths of the worshipping tourists now travel. The two shrine cities each have sacred areas where unbelievers decidedly are not welcome.

Date growing is the second industry around Medina's oasis, which is larger than Mecca's and can support more population. Under Turkish rule prior to World War I, Medina had 80,000 inhabitants and was the southern terminus of a railroad from Damascus and 'Amman.

Arabs under the legendary Colonel T. E. Lawrence destroyed parts of the railroad during post-World War I fighting. The tracks have never been restored south of Ma'an, Jordan. Medina's population shrank to 15,000 before building back to about twice that number. Mecca counts 60,000 inhabitants.

NOTE: Medina may be located on the Society's map of Asia and Adjacent Areas.

For further information, see "In Search of Arabia's Past," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1948*; "Arab Land Beyond the Jordan" (18 color photographs), December, 1947; "Guest in Saudi Arabia," October, 1945*; and "Pilgrims' Progress to Mecca," November, 1937. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00; issues unmarked are 50¢ a copy.)*



G. T. KRAJEWSKI

IN MECCA, MOSLEM PILGRIMS MILL ABOUT THE BLACK-DRAPED KAABA, ISLAM'S FOREMOST SHRINE

Tiger Magic Works for Both Sides in Korea

TIGER-BONE tonic and tiger-whisker pills make magic medicine on both sides of the long battle line in Korea, the Chinese communists are learning.

To the Chinese for centuries, tiger medicine has been regarded as a cure-all of invincible strength. Pills compounded of the kneecaps, teeth, or whiskers of man-eating tigers are weighed out like gold in apothecary shops. From dried tiger bones is fermented a wine supposed to guarantee longer life to the civilian and greater courage to the soldier. Tiger claws are the rabbits' feet of Peiping's warriors.

Tiger the Symbol of Might and Power

But in the embattled Republic of Korea, communist China's armies ran head on into a people just as versed as they in tiger lore. Korean soldiers, before going into battle, have traditionally taken preparations made from tigers' claws, whiskers, bones, and teeth to gain bravery and ferocity. If he could get it, the warm blood of a freshly killed tiger would be the best tonic (theoretically) for a South Korean.

From the Euphrates River to the Sea of Okhotsk, across the vast breadth of Asia, the tiger has been the symbol of might and power since ancient times. Its head was embroidered on the court robes of Oriental empires as the emblem of magisterial dignity and sternness, and carved in bronze as a god of wealth. It was painted on the shields of soldiers and the wooden gates of forts to terrify the enemy. Chinese hatchetmen of old went into battle dressed in imitation tiger skins complete with tails, howling wildly to simulate the tiger's roar. In World War II, American fighter pilots in China became the famed "Flying Tigers."

Not because of legend alone has the great cat of Asia been feared and respected. In the jungles of India, the mountains of Mongolia, and across Burma, Indochina, Malaya, Sumatra, and Java, the tiger still kills men. Around Singapore (illustration, next page), tigers were once so numerous that they claimed an average of one human victim a day in the city's outskirts. Jungle villages in Thailand are still terrorized by man-eaters.

"Tiger Balm" Made Without Benefit of Tigers

In mountain-crumpled Korea roam some of the world's biggest cats, immigrants from Siberian forests to the north. Occasionally measuring 12 feet from nose to tail tip, the Korean tiger is far longer than the lion, with a shaggier, more luxuriant coat than his tropical cousin the Bengal tiger. Siberian tigers have been known to prowl down from the mountains to Seoul itself, carrying off human victims from the suburbs of the recently recaptured South Korean capital.

For years the Far East's most popular patent medicine has been a salve known as Tiger Balm. Actually, no part of the tiger was used to make it (its official name was "Oil of Ten Thousand Gold"), but the picture of a ferocious tiger dominated the label on each tiny red tin. To millions of Orientals, Tiger Balm was the cure for any complaint from heartache to housemaid's knee.

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a city of attractive homes, with a fashionable and cultured society, while the new capital was a raw "pioneer" settlement with many broad, vacant streets and few houses. Washington in its early days was under the wing of Georgetown.

The quaintness and charm of Georgetown's colonial youth lingers in its tree-roofed streets bordered by dignified old houses, large and small. The lawns of some of these once sloped in green terraces to the river.

At the western edge of Georgetown, overlooking the river, stands Georgetown University, founded in 1789—the oldest Catholic college in the United States. Below its heights the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal makes its placid way (illustration, below).

NOTE: Georgetown appears on the Society's Pocket Map of Central Washington.

For further information, see "Washington: Home of the Nation's Great," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1947; "Potomac, River of Destiny," July, 1945*; and "Washington—Storehouse of Knowledge," March, 1942.

ARTHUR ELLIS

PLEASURE BARGES REPLACE CRAFT OF VANISHED COMMERCE ON GEORGETOWN'S OLD CANAL

Planned as a water route from tidewater to the Ohio lands, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal once held Georgetown's high commercial hopes. Faster transport—and floods—put the canal out of business in the early 1920's. Begun in 1828, in its second century it is spending its retirement as part of the recreation program of the National Park Service. On summer week ends broad barges carry pleasure seekers from Georgetown up the four miles of restored waterway paralleling the Potomac. Less than a block from this idyllic scene buses and streetcars clatter along the "Main Street" of Georgetown—a section of M Street which bisects Washington.

Bulletin No. 5, April 2, 1951

Gardeners Again Get Call to Active Duty

THE lavishly illustrated and beguiling seed catalogue—show window for nature's wares—finds a mobilization job awaiting it this spring. It is being counted on to encourage Americans to plant "liberty gardens" as a part of the national and civil defense program.

Officially called "Garden and Food Preservation Program," the 1951 campaign is asking citizens to carry on in the best traditions of World War II's "victory gardens" and World War I's "war gardens." A number of leading cities, including New York and Akron, Ohio, have already started mapping their plans under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Green Thumb" Brigades Get Ready

Organization meetings are scheduled throughout the spring in nearly 40 other cities thus far. Several state governors have announced the creation or reactivation of state gardening committees in cooperation with state directors of agricultural extension services. And others are expected to follow.

As the volunteer "green thumb" brigades get ready across the country, Americans may confidently recall the high level of success achieved by such citizen programs during the past. In 1917 the National War Garden Commission estimated that the nation's backyard and vacant-lot gardeners harvested crops valued at some $350,000,000.

It was a record for the time, but easily broken by the victory sowers of World War II. In 1943 some 20,000,000 vegetable gardeners—an estimated 6,000,000 more than in the prewar year 1941—produced about 8,000,000 tons of food, enough to fill 160,000 freight cars.

By 1944 half the homes in America had food plots, which yielded almost half the vegetables raised in the nation that year. Many of the gardens were the proud work of school children, spurred on by their teachers, newspapers, and radio stations. Four-H youngsters alone increased their home gardening projects from 50,583 to almost 130,000 by 1944.

Londoners Gardened in Bomb Craters

Not to be outdone by the folks at home—and even hungrier for fresh vegetables—servicemen in the Pacific began tilling the battlefields. In 1944 more than 5,000 acres of jungle land, from Guadalcanal to Bougainville, were under cultivation, offering such choice additions to field rations as fresh corn on the cob, squash, melons, and lettuce. The Air Force base on lonely Ascension Island in the South Atlantic went in for hydroponic gardening, raising crops from soilless volcanic cinders by using chemically enriched water.

Crowded and food-poor England also showed great resourcefulness. Londoners tended gardens in city parks, in bomb craters, and in the grounds of public buildings (illustration, inside cover).

Every vegetable grown at home releases for other purposes the amount of manpower that would have been necessary to produce it commercially. Also, no packaging material is required, and no transportation space is

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China's new communist regime dealt harshly with Tiger Balm, perhaps because the medicine carried the tiger's name but its ingredients lacked any tiger at all. Last year a Tiger Balm factory in Canton was closed. The millionaire manufacturer of the salve, Aw Boon Haw, finding it impossible to work with the communists, fled to Singapore.

With no more Tiger Balm, and smarting from unexpected setbacks in Korea administered by United Nations soldiers who don't even carry tigers' teeth, the Chinese communists perhaps are taking a second look at their calendar. On February 5, 1951, China's Year of the Tiger ended and the Year of the Rabbit began.

NOTE: For additional information on the tiger, see "King of Cats and His Court," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1943; "Around the World for Animals," June, 1938; and "The Warfare of the Jungle Folk," February, 1928.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, May 10, 1948, "Zoo and Circus Animals Become Luxury Items."

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

SINGAPORE CHINESE WATCH IN AWE AS A DEALER HANDLES SKINS FROM NEW-KILLED TIGERS

A pigtailed visitor from America shows as much timid respect for the mighty Asian cat as do her Oriental neighbors. Pills, charms, and tonics are made from the tiger's whiskers, kneecaps, claws, teeth, and bones. From the skins come belts, handbags, seat covers, and rugs.

used. Equally important, the home-grown vegetable makes available to the armed forces its equivalent in commercially raised food.

Fresh home-grown vegetables improve the nation's diet, benefiting both health and morale, and—no mean consideration in these times—cut down the cost of living. One amateur gardener in World War II won national recognition with a story of how she hit paydirt in the back yard.

Her five packages of carrot seed, purchased for 50 cents, yielded 24 bunches of carrots (worth about $5.50 on today's retail market). Four packages of string bean seed for 10 cents a package produced some 20 pounds of beans (available for about $7 at 1951 prices). As an added dividend, she received many beneficial hours of outdoor exercise.

NOTE: For further information, see "Our Vegetable Travelers," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for August, 1949; "4-H Boys and Girls Grow More Food," November, 1948*; "More Water for California's Great Central Valley," November, 1946*; "Greens Grow for GI's on Soilless Ascension," August, 1945*; "America Fights on the Farms" and "Britain Fights in the Fields," July, 1944; "Farmers Keep Them Eating," April, 1943; "Black Acres," November, 1941*; "Fruitful Shores of the Finger Lakes," May, 1941; and "Texas Delta of an American Nile," January, 1939*.

VOLKMAR WENTZEL

THE WHOLE FAMILY TENDS A LARGE ONION PATCH 50 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY

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